

# Charlotte Home-Democrat.

OLD SERIES: VOLUME XXXIV.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1885.

NEW SERIES—VOLUME XVI.—NUMBER 755

**THE Charlotte Home-Democrat,**  
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY  
**YATES & STRONG.**

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ONE DOLLAR for six months.  
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**T. O. SMITH & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE  
AND  
RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
May 11, 1884.

**J. P. McCOMBS, M. D.,**  
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both night and day, promptly attended to. Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite Charlotte Hotel.  
Jan. 1, 1885.

**L. R. WRISTON,**  
DRUGGIST, CHARLOTTE, N. C.,  
Dealer in Drugs of the best quality, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Combs, Brushes, &c. Everything usually found in a Drug Store will be sold at satisfactory prices. Irwin's Old Corner on Independence Square. Jan. 25, 1884.

**BURWELL & WALKER,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts. Office in Law Building.  
Jan. 1, 1884.

**HUGH W. HARRIS,**  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts. Special attention given to collections. Office adjoining Court House.  
Oct. 17, 1884.

**HERIOT CLARKSON,**  
Attorney at Law,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Will practice in all the Courts of this State. Prompt attention given to collections.  
Nov. 7, 1884.

**W. P. BYNUM, JR.,** BARTLETT SHIPP  
**BYNUM & SHIPP,**  
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Practice in State and Federal Courts. Office in Harty Building, next to Court House.  
March 13, 1885.

**F. I. OSBORNE,** W. C. MAXWELL,  
**OSBORNE & MAXWELL,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts. Office in Harty Building, next to Court House.  
July 3, 1885.

**DR. M. A. BLAND,**  
Dentist,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Office in Brown's building, opposite Charlotte Hotel. Gas used for the painless extraction of teeth.  
Feb. 15, 1884.

**DR. GEO. W. GRAHAM,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Practise Limited to the  
**EYE, EAR AND THROAT.**  
Jan. 1, 1884.

**HOFFMAN & ALEXANDERS,**  
Surgeon Dentists,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Office over A. R. Nisbet & Bro's store. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.  
Dec. 14, 1885.

**W. H. FARRIOR,**  
Practical Watch-Dealer and Jeweler,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Keeps a full stock of handsome Jewelry, and Clocks, Spectacles, etc., which I will sell at a fair price. Repairing of Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, &c., done promptly, and satisfaction assured.  
Store next to Spring's corner building.  
July 1, 1884.

**SPRINGS & BURWELL,**  
Grocers and Provision Dealers,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,  
Have always in stock Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Mackerel, Soaps, Starch, Meat, Lard, Hams, Flour, Grass Seeds, Plows, &c., which we offer to both the Wholesale and Retail trade. All are invited to try us, from the smallest to the largest.  
Jan. 1, 1884.

**R. A. LEE & CO.,**  
Cotton Buyers,  
Office in the Chambers Livery Stable Building, College Street.  
Sellers will do well to see us. If we do not buy our last bid shall be the value of the cotton.  
Jan. 30, 1885.

**A. HALES & SON,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Go to HALES' NEW JEWELRY STORE for the Best Goods at lowest prices.  
Trade Street,  
Next to A. R. Nisbet & Bro., and T. L. Seigle.  
Repairing fine Watches a specialty.  
Jan. 1, 1885.

**HARRISON WATTS,**  
Cotton Buyer,  
Corner Trade and College Sts., up Stairs,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Oct. 14, 1884.

**The Southern Thunderbolt says:**  
"A man that will take a newspaper and not pay for it, is mean enough to steal our milk from a blind cat." That is true, and it is very bad to let a paper come to your address, and then let it be cut off, and not even pay for the time you have received it. Some men seem to have no correct idea about integrity or honesty.

**FOR SALE.**  
I offer for sale my PLANTATION, two miles from Charlotte, with 100 Acres of Land or 200 if desired. On the plantation is a good 8-Room frame house, three out-buildings. A fine young Orchard of nearly 1,000 Trees, and Grape Vines of the most improved varieties, a succession of ripe fruit from May to November.  
The location is high and healthy, with the best view of the city to be seen anywhere. Terms easy. Apply early to  
J. C. DOWD,  
Charlotte, P. O.  
Dec. 18, 1885.

**Administrator's Sale of Land for Assets.**  
By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg County, I will sell, at the Court House door in Charlotte, on Monday the 18th day of January, 1886, a Tract of LAND, late the Property of Hiram T. Capps, in Long Creek Township, in said county, adjoining the lands of Samuel McIntosh, W. E. Parks, John Sample, and others, containing, by estimation, one hundred and fifty Acres.  
Terms—15 per cent cash, and the balance on twelve months, bond and approved security required. Title retained until purchase money is paid.  
G. W. ALEXANDER,  
Administrator of Hiram T. Capps.  
Dec. 11, 1885.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
I will sell for cash at the Court House door in the city of Charlotte, on Monday, January 4th, 1886, at 12 o'clock M., to satisfy the execution in my hands the following Real Estate, to-wit: Seventeen and three-quarters (17 3/4) Acres of LAND, in the Town of Pineville and county of Mecklenburg, adjoining the lands of Samuel Youns, C. A. Withers, Calvin Good, and others, sold as the property of Thos. B. Meacham.  
Also, at same time and place the reversionary interest in John S. Means in the House and lot formerly owned by his father, and now occupied by his mother, situated on College street, between 6th and 6th streets in the city of Charlotte, N. C.  
L. A. POTTS,  
Sheriff.  
Dec. 11, 1885.

**Mortgagee's Sale.**  
By virtue of a Mortgage Deed executed to me by Wiley Rudolph and wife, recorded in Book 33, page 196, I will sell by public auction at the Court House door in the city of Charlotte, N. C., on Monday, 28th day of December, 1885, the Tract of LAND adjoining lands of S. H. Hilton and others, and particularly described in said Mortgage, containing about 76 1/2 Acres, to satisfy the debt secured by said Mortgage. Terms, Cash.  
M. E. WRISTON,  
Mortgagee.  
Dec. 4, 1885.

**LAND SALE.**  
Under an Order of the Superior Court of Union County, I will sell at the Court House door in Charlotte, on the 4th day of January, 1886, the Lot of LAND known as Lot Number 1 of the "Erwin Land," bid off at the former sale by T. H. Hoover, containing 1 1/2 Acres. This sale is under a Decree of the Superior Court of Union County.  
F. LEE ERWIN,  
Commissioner.  
Dec. 4, 1885.

**Mortgagee's Sale.**  
By virtue of a Mortgage made to me by W. S. P. Hunter and wife, and recorded in Book 31, page 350, I will sell at public auction, at the Court House in Charlotte, on Monday, the 28th day of December, 1885, at 12 o'clock M., one Tract of LAND in Mallard Creek Township, adjoining the lands of J. H. Garrison and others, containing twenty-seven Acres. Terms, Cash.  
J. M. DAVIS,  
Mortgagee.  
Nov. 27, 1885.

**"To Persons wishing to Invest in Florida,"**  
BEARING ORANGE GROVES,  
Or locate State or United States Lands.  
These Lands at \$1.25 per Acre will pay a larger profit than anything now before the public. The enormous emigration still continues, and Railroads are penetrating every county. South Florida has climatic advantages possessed by no other State or Territory, and is bound soon, to become the garden of the United States. Address  
R. F. DAVIDSON,  
Crescent City, Putnam Co., Florida.  
Dec. 4, 1885.

**Executor's Notice.**  
Having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of James A. McNeely, deceased, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, to present them to me, duly attested, within twelve months from December 12th, 1885, and all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment to me.  
R. A. McNEELY,  
Executor.  
Dec. 11, 1885.

**Pure Reliable Drugs**  
At WILDER'S Drug Store.  
An assortment not to be excelled in quality and prices anywhere.  
In fact everything kept in a first class Drug Store can be found in this establishment. Give us a call.  
H. M. WILDER,  
Cor. Trade and College Sts., Charlotte, N. C.  
July 10, 1885.

**Surgical Instruments.**  
To supply a need long felt by the Medical Profession of this section, we have now and will keep constantly in stock a full line of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, which we warrant. We are also prepared to give any and all discounts in any of the New York Instrument Catalogues. Give us a call.  
R. H. JORDAN & CO.,  
Druggists, Springs Corner.  
Nov. 13, 1885.

**Tin-Ware, Stoves, &c.**  
A. A. GASTON  
Has again begun business at his Old Stand under the Central Clock Trade Street.  
He asks a share of patronage from the public.  
Please give me a call for such things as you may want in my line.  
A. A. GASTON,  
Charlotte.  
July 10, 1885.

**JUST RECEIVED,**  
New Lot of Ladies' and Children's BLACK HOSE, LACES, etc.,  
ELIAS & COHEN'S.  
Sept. 25, 1885.

**How to Make Winter Evenings Profitable.**  
This is the season of short days and long evenings, the best time of all the year for study and improvement.  
Perhaps you are a young man desirous of obtaining commercial employment. One of the best passports in that direction, next to good character, is good handwriting. Of course, you know how to write, but like the great majority, probably, you have never trained yourself to write well. No merchant wants his books disfigured by awkward and illegible scrawling. No lawyer will submit to badly written copies. We suggest you devote yourself this winter to persevering endeavors to improve your penmanship. You will be surprised at the improvement which real effort in this line will achieve.

May be you would like to learn stenography and type writing. The faithful employment of your winter evenings in this work may make you a first-class graduate before the long days come again, and enable you to earn a handsome support.

Do you wish to become expert as a mechanical draughtsman? There are excellent instruction books, sold very cheaply. The industrious occupation of your evening hours as a learner will surely be fruitful of results. We know of excellent draughtsmen, now enjoying good salaries, who taught themselves to draw in evening hours, while companions idled away their time in smoking, cards, or gossip.

Are you of an inventive turn of mind? The best of all times to study up and think out plans for new contrivances is in the quietude of evening. The results of earnest thought in the production of inventions are simply astonishing. In general, it is the improvements in simple devices, things of everyday use and that everybody wants, which are the most profitable. The patent for the shade roller, now so generally employed in all dwellings, has brought great wealth to the fortunate inventor. He is now a millionaire.

There are no distractions in respect to sex or age. The way to invent is to "keep thinking"; the way to accomplish anything is to "keep working."

According to the latest official statement published by the authorities of Russia, there are in that country not less than 14,000 square miles of oil-producing land, but of this vast territory the field at Bakia is the only one worked, and even this covers only the limited space of some three and one-half square miles. The output is enormous, and the fact is stated by one who witnessed the opening of a well in that locality that a column of oil spouted to a height of 100 feet, carrying great stones with it, the flow continuing until a large lake of petroleum was formed. This product is refined on the spot, the residue being used as fuel for steamers and railways.

**STORE FOR RENT**  
In Statesville.  
Brock with Tin Roof—Insurance consequently low—in the Arcade Building, 37 feet, on Broad street, and centre of business, and near the Tobacco Warehouses and Public Square. Suitable for a large business of any kind. Only \$500 a year. The opportunity offered is a rare one. Address  
E. B. DRAKE,  
Statesville, N. C.  
Dec. 18, 1885.

**CITY TAX NOTICE.**  
I am required by the City Charter to settle for the Taxes with the Board of Aldermen in January, and it is therefore of the greatest importance that all persons who have not paid their City Taxes should do so at once.  
W. B. GOODING,  
City Tax Collector.  
Dec. 18, 1885.

**CLOSING OUT.**  
Great Sale of  
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats. We offer our entire Stock of  
**Hats and Bonnets at Half Price.**  
\$1.50 Hats at 75 cents; \$1 Hats at 50 cents \$1.50 Bonnets at 75 cents.  
A large lot of new style Straw, Felt and Velvet Hats, just received, are included in the sale. No such an opportunity to purchase new, desirable and fashionable Goods at such prices has ever been offered in this city.  
C. M. QUERRY,  
Dec. 11, 1885.

**TOBACCO SEED.**  
We will give to any reliable Farmer in Mecklenburg county as much Tobacco Seed as he desires and complete directions how to plant, grow, and cure Tobacco.  
We expect to open TOBACCO WAREHOUSE in the centre of the City, and thereby enable Planters to get the best cash prices for their Tobacco.  
Don't fail to give Tobacco a trial. It pays better than Cotton.  
CARSON BROS.  
Dec. 11, 1885.

**JERSEYS! JERSEYS!!**  
Elias & Cohen  
Have just received a large stock of Jerseys, all qualities and prices.  
Also, Ladies' and Gents' Woolen Underwear, Blankets and Comforts.  
Give us a call.  
ELIAS & COHEN,  
Dec. 4, 1885.

**ATTENTION!!**  
This is our notice to all persons indebted to us by Note or Account to call and settle at once. We need money, and will issue no second invitation.  
W. E. SHAW & CO.  
Dec. 11, 1885.

**Rubber and Leather Belting.**  
Just received, a large lot of Rubber Belting of all sizes. We warrant every foot we sell and guarantee our prices against any justice of Baltimore.  
HAMMOND & JUSTICE,  
Oct. 9, 1885.

**A Much Needed Change.**  
The manner of electing solicitors for the judicial districts in North Carolina ought to be changed, and that speedily. These officers should be elected by the entire State as the Judges are or they ought to be elected by the General Assembly. It was the fear of making Republican districts that caused the last General Assembly to lay off the judicial districts without regard to the advantage and convenience of the people or the judges holding the courts. If these officers were elected by the State at large or by the General Assembly, no political advantage could be gained by manipulating and gerrymandering the districts; they would be laid off with some regard to common sense and the interest of the people.

The effect of erecting a black district out of a few Eastern counties where the negroes are in a large majority, is to give to an incompetent man to fill one of the most important positions in the State. Our tax payers are suffering on account of it. It is the duty of the State to protect its citizens in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges, and to do this an officer is provided to prosecute all violations of law. This officer should be as honest and upright as the judge on the bench; he should understand the criminal law of the State, and be thoroughly familiar with the practice in the criminal courts. These qualifications are absolutely necessary for the dispatch of business, for the vindication of the laws of the State and for the protection of its citizens.—  
Newbern Journal.

**Returning from Texas.**  
We met on Monday a gentleman, with his wife and four children, who had lived near Bennettsville, S. C., and had sold out a farm and farm utensils and household goods in general, and the week before gone to Texas to try his fortune amid the glories of the Lone Star State. He had been attracted to the great Texan Empire by the gilded pictures of its attractiveness seen in the papers. He was en route home now longing to hear again the sighing of the pines, to see the glare and feel the warmth of the pine knot and quaff the pure water of his native health. Three days in Texas convinced him he had made a mistake. He said no poor farmer could live in a land without wood and water. We asked him what he meant by the words "without wood and water." He replied, "without wood to haul the water they drink eight or ten miles. And when it reached the house after its long journey over the land it was sleek like home made soap, and its effect upon a Tar Heel like the specific effects of Epsom Salts. Wood, he said, was so scarce that he was being used very generally. He waxed warm in asseverating that Texas was no place for a poor man. We asked him why didn't all who migrated there return, and why didn't Texas migrate to really attractive North Carolina, if Texas was such a repulsive land? He replied with great feeling, they would if they were able.

One thing we know, dear old North Carolina stands among the States unsurpassed, if not unrivaled, for a tarrying place during the "span" we are to live.—  
Monroe Enquirer.

**A Wonderful Invention.**  
The microphone—an electric stethoscope whose sensitiveness to the faintest sounds has been described as making "the walk of a fly seem like the tramp of an elephant"—is likely to become of great value in medical diagnosis. It is a Medical and Surgical Journal Dr. Ever describes an interesting series of experiments made by him with the instrument. He was able to detect the nature of obscure fractures by the character of the sounds conducted through the instrument, and could differentiate aneurisms from tumors by the sounds of pulsation. Intracranial and muscular sounds were made out with great clearness, and in diagnosis for stone the instrument worked with mathematical accuracy. The doctor suggests that an audiphone constructed on the principle of the microphone would prove inestimable to people of impaired hearing.

**Charlotte Female Institute.**  
REV. WM. R. ATKINSON, Principal.  
The Exercises of the Institute after the Christmas holidays will be resumed December 30th. The first of the year is a most convenient time for new pupils to enter, and it is hoped that they will be present by January 1st.  
Never has School done more successful work than in the present session, and it is not surpassed by any other in the South in the thoroughness of its methods and its standard in every Department. There are here any other School more economical when the character of the instruction and the home it affords its pupils are considered.  
Correspondence solicited.  
REV. WM. R. ATKINSON,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Dec. 18, 1885.

**THE CHARLOTTE COTTON AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE.**  
CORNER TRADE AND COLLEGE STS., CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
S. B. PHELAN, Proprietor, member New York Cotton Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade.  
J. F. LYON, Manager.  
Dec. 4, 1885.

**CHRISTMAS GOODS.**  
A Full line of  
**Toys, Vases and Dolls**  
At greatly reduced prices at  
S. M. HOWELL'S.  
Dec. 18, 1885.

**Into the Lion's Cage.**  
An English sportsman, in the Zoological Gardens of the Queen, became engaged at a valuable hound that had failed him in some performance, and beat it and bruised it most unmercifully. To make an end of the punishment he seized and thrust the dog through the bars of a lion's cage. He expected, of course, that the beast would at once spring upon him and crush him as a thing of prey. But what was his chagrin as he saw the lion come up to the dog with a seeming look of compassion, and begin to lick his wounds. He then retreated a little, and thought he would like his dog again. So he, changing his voice, called the bleeding animal, but it would not come. He called it again, but he whistled for him very familiarly, he coaxed very affectionately. Already he had laid down beside the lion, and seemed quite contented with his new, sympathizing friend. Still he called, then he commanded, then he threatened, then he stormed in impatient tones. The dog paid no attention to him. Just then the keeper came near. "Man, do not touch my dog for displeasing me. Put him into this cage, and I cannot get him out. Will you please help me? He is a very valuable dog and I desire to take him away." "You put him into the cage, did you?" "I did, sir." "Then, sir, you may get him out!"

**A Leaf from the Past.**  
Correspondence of the Statesville Landmark.  
March, 1785. "The Assembly of North Carolina passed a bill for raising \$25,000 for assisting the Colony of Virginia against the encroachments of the French."  
We learn from an old magazine of August, 1785, that North Carolina is bounded by Virginia on the north, the ocean on the east, by a line drawn in 34 degrees from the ocean to the mountains on the south, and by that part of Florida which is in the Indian country to the west. It is divided into 14 parishes or townships; but we do not hear of any church or town of note in the country. In the same way South Carolina is bounded on the west by the Indian country. \* \* \* "It is thought that there are more inhabitants in the North than in South Carolina, though not any significant towns." We are apt to forget that the products of the country are now very different from 1780, when "we are informed that in that year they shipped from Charleston, S. C., 200,000 lbs. of indigo (as they spelled it then) to England." There is at least one man now living in Statesville who could tell of raising it for market in this region.

**A Curious Calculation.**  
The New York Times makes this curious calculation as to the bulk of the Vanderbilt fortune:  
Mr. Vanderbilt was worth \$200,000,000. If we say that he was worth \$500,000,000 or \$1,000,000,000, do we get a perceptibly different impression about the bulk of his fortune. Most people do not. To the average mind the conception of enormous wealth is much the same whether it be reckoned in hundreds of millions or in vigintillions. The human mind cannot grasp these great sums or clearly appreciate the difference between one hundred millions and two hundred millions.

As try and describe Mr. Vanderbilt's great fortune in terms of lines, square, and cubic measurement, and of weight. Everybody understands these terms, and they make a definite impression on men's minds.  
If this sum of \$200,000,000 were in standard silver dollars it would present such features as this:  
Put lengthwise, dollar after dollar, it would stretch a distance of 4,672 miles, making a silver streak from New York across the ocean to Liverpool.  
Piled up, dollar on dollar, it would reach a height of 355 miles.  
Laid flat on the ground, the dollars would cover a space of nearly 60 acres.  
The weight of this mass of silver would be 7,160 tons.  
To transport it this would require 358 cars, carrying 20 tons each (this is the capacity of the strongest freight cars), and making a train of just 24 miles long.  
On ordinary grades it would require 12 locomotives to haul this train. On roads of steep grades and sharp curves, 15 or 20 locomotives would be needed.  
The weight of this mass of two hundred million-dollar fortune would assume such shapes as this:  
The bills stretched lengthwise would extend 23,672 miles, or nearly the circumference of the earth at the equator.  
Piled up one on another, close as leaves in a new book, they would reach a height of 25 miles.  
Spread out on the ground they would cover 746 acres, or nearly the whole surface of Central Park, including ponds and reservoirs.  
A safe deposit vault to contain these bills would require to be 23 feet long, 22 feet wide, and 20 feet high.

**ARE THERE JOINED SNAKES?**  
—In your issue of Oct. 10, I see a piece headed "Delusions About Snakes." I am now nearly seventy-nine years old. When I was a boy, about thirteen or fourteen years old, my father had several hands mowing grass. While at work they came across a snake some twenty inches in length of a green color. When struck with a stick, it broke square off. The head part, some eight inches long, still tried to crawl; that was stuck, and broke square off. The tail end was struck, and it broke and so the whole snake was broken into pieces about three or four inches long. It did not seem to be hollow but pithy in the center. The pieces of that snake did not unite and make a new snake. I noticed them for several days.—D. E. Warwick, Catawba county, N. C., in Nashville Advocate.

A certain strain of nobility of character is needed to enable one to see without envy the better fortune of his neighbor, even though that neighbor be also his friend. It sounds absurd to declare that success is not sinful in itself, but it is a truth many never learn, or, if they believe, never practice.

**A Shop-Boy's Story.**  
I have good reason to remember my father's advice to me in early life. I was going after my first situation, at a grocer's shop, when he took me on one side, and said: "Now mind, John, don't be ashamed to say you don't know, if the master asks you anything you do not understand. Remember, we all have to learn."

I listened most impatiently to what I then considered an unnecessary caution, regarding him as a foolish man, who did not know how to get on in the world; so, having formed my own ideas of what was right, I walked into the shop and inquired for Mr. Harris, whom I at once took kindly to; he looked good-tempered—any thing but a bully—so having no fear, I said all I could to induce him to give me a trial, greatly exaggerating my capabilities, thereby impressing him with a false notion of what I could do. I saw that my point was gained, and that he considered himself a lucky man to get such a clever lad, adding sixpence per week on the wages he had paid my predecessor. Just as I was leaving the shop I was surprised to see a chum of mine (a sheepish-looking fellow) enter, asking to see the master. He passed close by him, observing, in an undertone, "You're too late; I've got the place." "You can't take both places," he replied. As this was the first I had heard of two boys being required I said no more; my thoughts, however, were very busy on my way home.

Somehow, the fact of this second berth rather put a damper on my spirits. Was it better? were questions rushing through my brain.  
My doubts were soon solved. On the following Monday we met again. A few words passed between us, when I discovered, to my chagrin, that Tom's was a second interview; in the first he had been questioned, as I was, with the result that he did not know town well; could not make up neat parcels; nor could he drive a horse and cart if required, so was put into the desk to take the cash, with two shillings per week more than I was to have.

It seems our school-master had recommended us both, leaving it to Mr. Harris to find out which was most fitted for the rough work; so this was all the good I had done by scorning my father's advice. Of course, it was soon discovered that I knew no more of neat parcel-making than Tom did, and as to knowing my way about town, it took me half my time making inquiries besides being often sent wrong, so that I was always getting bullied by the men for being so long gone.

Didn't I envy Tom, that's all! While I was fagging about with heavy parcels, feeling too tired to keep about in the hot sun of July, he was perched up in his desk, taking money, giving change, looking as cool and comfortable as possible.  
"What comes of knowing so much," said I to myself. "Father was right, after all." No complaint ever dropped from my lips at home, however, I not wishing him to know how foolishly I had acted.

Time passed on; I had settled down to the life of a drudge; my hands had grown hard and horny, while Tom seemed getting more sun every day. My coolness grew up between us. He looked down on me, while I sneered at his gentility; at the same time I would have given any thing I possessed to have changed places with him. One day the master called me into his private room, and told me that he had found I should have a very hard day on the morrow, as the man who usually drove a large portion of the goods by driving a cart, was ill, consequently I should have to carry them all, and to do so, must be there an hour at least earlier.

Dreading the extra toil, I asked if I might take his cart.  
"But you cannot drive, I fear," replied the master, who reminded me that I had failed in all the things I had told him I could do.  
He therefore presumed I knew no more of driving than I had known of parcel-making, or finding my way about. I was grieved to tell him, and declare I was used to nothing, but learning from the past how useless it was to pretend any more knowledge of anything, replied that I had never learned to drive, but was willing to try.

"No, no," he replied; "parcels can be re-done up, the delivery can be done even when a lot of time has been lost; but who is to mend my poor horse's legs, and repair the cart, besides, perhaps, having to pay for one or two more?"  
This so provoked my indignation, that I hastily gave notice to leave, being heartily tired of my hard work. I don't think my services were very highly valued, for I was not asked to stay; and before leaving I had the mortification of seeing Tom raised to a position as clerk, to keep the books, and another boy brought in to take his place. "This comes of knowing nothing," said I, not reflecting at that time that Tom had proved himself better than he had represented, while I was no doubt a conceited young monkey who knew nothing, but pretended to know every thing.

I see it now plainly enough, but at that time I strong feeling thought I had been the victim of a great injustice, took possession of me, which resolved itself into a determination to be a drudge no longer. I next engaged myself to a butcher. I was to have a horse and cart to drive round for orders, then again to deliver the meat. No more long walks, carrying big loads! The man who had charge of the horse brought in to take his place. "This comes of knowing nothing," said I, not reflecting at that time that Tom had proved himself better than he had represented, while I was no doubt a conceited young monkey who knew nothing, but pretended to know every thing.

All went well at first, though I fear many whom I passed on the road were not at all sure I should not get in contact with their wheels. At last, while turning a corner rather sharply, I came upon a large pleasure van, the driver of which called me all sorts of ugly names, and told me to get on my right side. Now, in my ignorance, instead of changing to the proper side of the road, I simply shifted my seat a little to the left. At the same time, the shouts of those near, added to the close proximity of the van, so frightened my horse, that it started off at a rapid pace. I used the whip, thinking to check the beast, but on it ran till the cart was dashed against a lamp-post.

I was found lying on my back with an ugly cut on my head, though I was quite unconscious of the fact, till I found myself in the ward of a hospital; here I was laid up for some weeks, my friends being allowed to visit me occasionally. I was sorry to hear that my poor father had been blamed for allowing me to undertake to drive a cart, when it was clear I was ignorant of the very simplest rules of driving; still, nothing would make me admit that I was in the wrong, being strongly of the opinion that the driver of the van had caused all the mischief.

However, I did promise my father that the next place would not be undertaken so rashly.  
I was soon after engaged in a large warehouse, where many boys were employed, and I think it proved about the best school I could have gone to, for in an incredibly short space of time my failings were discovered. "Here comes Wisecore! there's the chap who knows every thing!" "Ask John, he can tell you all about it," besides many other such expressions, were continually said in my hearing, with a laugh and a jeer, till I began to think those who worked with me had gone to an incredibly short space of time my failings were discovered. "Here comes Wisecore! there's the chap who knows every thing!" "Ask John, he can tell you all about it," besides many other such expressions, were continually said in my hearing, with a laugh and a jeer, till I began to think those who worked with me had gone to an incredibly short space of time my failings were discovered.

They did not have to wait long before another specimen of my type entered our employment, so the diversion went on, but not at my expense. The new-comer was a tall, genteel-looking youth, who had just left school, and according to his own account, was the best in his late school at Latin, French, drawing, the three R's, and could beat all at cricket and boating. I was highly amused at the way this youth was led on—at one moment by professional admiration, the next by seemingly expert questions as to his various exploits—till I could see how truly uncomfortable he was rendered, when suddenly he would realize that he was being led on to greater boasts than he had at first intended. He was constantly put to the test, most unexpectedly to prove his assertions, much to his discomfort.

I remember on one occasion the French correspondent was absent. Several of the boys heard the manager lamenting the fact, so some urgent letters required immediate attention. They lost no time in telling him that the youth in question was a good French scholar, and could take the place for a day.  
Never shall I forget the utter confusion poor Henry was thrown into when asked by the manager if he would read and answer the letters. He stammered, turned red, then pale, which was attributed by the manager to diffidence, so every encouragement was given him to undertake the task. He pleaded sudden indisposition, and begged to be allowed to go home, which was refused, the matter of these letters being pressing, and the manager only too delighted to find he had a French scholar in the house; so nothing would do but Henry must give him into the counting-house. The other youths meanwhile laughed most immoderately, and wondered what the sequel would be. In less than a quarter of an hour he was back in his place, feeling dreadfully disconcerted to hear the remarks about his great linguistic qualities. We never heard what had taken place in the counting-house, but could pretty well guess.  
The lesson was not lost on me. From that day I don't think any thing would have induced me to make-believe. I knew more than I did. Upon several occasions sympathetically moved me to condole with him by relating my experiences; but reflecting upon the matter, also judging how I should have received such over-estimation of my power, I desisted, feeling sure that he would not learn, as I had done, by repeated snubs ruthlessly administered.  
I left this place shortly after, losing sight of poor Henry for a few years, till one evening not long since, after my tea, I took up an evening paper, and a paragraph caught my eye relating to a clerk accused of manhandling a woman, who was, what was my surprise, and sorrow to find the accused person was no other than my old shop-mate, Augustus Henry. I hastily read through the charge, which then left no doubt in my mind as to his identity. The old habit of knowing every thing, it seems, had not been knocked out of me, and rather than deny that he could make out a Latin prescription, he had actually hazarded his opinion by giving the wrong one, without the serious consequence of the death of a child.  
It seems a great friend of his had been instructed by his mother with a prescription to be made at the store, which he carelessly put loose in his pocket, where there happened to be an old one for quite another complaint. He drew out the wrong one, and was at a loss to decide which his friend was not only a good Latin scholar, but also knew something of medicine, he asked which would be the one for a child with the measles. He proposed to read both most carefully, and selected one, telling his friend that was no doubt the right one, but it turned out that, knowing nothing whatever of Latin, he had actually risked this selection rather than his own ignorance. The effect of the drug was to check the development of the disease, throwing the poor little sufferer into strong convulsions, resulting in death.

Little had I thought before that such a sequel could result of a promise of knowing every thing. How thankful I felt that my stupidity had never reached such a climax! I shudder while reflecting how small faults may lead even to crimes if not checked in time.—  
Quiver.  
The final result of the British elections leaves the liberal party, of which Mr. Gladstone is the leader, six votes short of the number of united Irish Nationalists and Tories combined. The victory therefore is with Mr. Parnell. He has now what has been so long, so intelligently and so patriotically been striving to secure—the balance of power. By forming an alliance with either the liberal or the Tory party, he can obtain almost any concession in the interest of Ireland he may demand.